

# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



## ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1972

WITH THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR ATTACHED.

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COUNCIL OFFICES,  
PULHAM MARKET,  
DISS NORFOLK.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1972

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1972.

The state of the health of the population remained static during the period under review as far as can be ascertained from the statistics supplied by the Registrar General. As noted on previous occasions, the numbers of people shown to be dying from various causes is only the tip of the iceberg which is demonstrative of the mass of suffering which lies hidden beneath from similar causes. As we all now know, health education has had little impact on the smoking habits of the population and one can only hope that Jimmy Saville has had more success on the seat belt habit. Much ill health and suffering is caused by the ageing process to which we are all subject. Rheumatism, heart disease, paralysis and mental disorders of many kinds are all very common and truth to tell we are sadly ignorant of much of their cause and prevention. There is some evidence that much disability could be guarded against by some common sense changes in our living habits; but these are apparently generally unacceptable. Established habits are considered by most people as a form of Russian Roulette in which the odds of losing appear to be acceptable.

The problem assumes a different aspect when a custom has an adverse effect on others as well. Smoking in a confined space occupied by others is a simple and very common example. This is usually a conscious and premeditated act and is accepted without much censure by the victims. Conversely, many harmful actions are neither conscious nor premeditated, or alternatively there is ignorance of the harmful effect. I believe that one of the most important decisions that comes into the latter category and affects infectious disease control of young infants is the present fashion of artificial feeding and the serious neglect of the value of breast milk. It is becoming more and more uncommon to find young mothers who are able to successfully breast feed their babies for more than a few weeks. It is probably safe to say that the majority don't even try it at all.

The formulation of milk of different species of animals is the only ideal for that particular animal and varies quite substantially, but apart from having the right proportions of salts and proteins etc., there are substances in human milk which protect the baby against infection until it is big and strong enough to provide sufficient quantities for itself. It is possibly for this reason that cot deaths are less common in breast fed infants, as many believe that this is due to an overwhelming virus infection that can kill in a few hours. In addition, breast feeding is simpler and more hygienic so the infant is not so vulnerable to bowel infections which cause vomiting and diarrhoea. Overweight babies often produce overweight children and adults which is also a health hazard far less frequent in the breast fed.

Education, if it has any value, should teach young people how to lead healthier and happier lives. This should also involve how they in turn should manage their own children to this end, especially in the period before professional teaching at school age - a period of the most important development. My enquiries have generally revealed great ignorance on these matters amongst young and old alike.

Many enquiries are received by the Health Department about the health hazards of obnoxious smells. Most often these are just the normal ones that must be expected in the country from animal husbandry. These, however, may be excessive from bad management and a recent national newspaper reported an enormous fine imposed on a farmer because the smell from his pigs was excessive due to this cause and was a severe nuisance to those living in the vicinity.

We also often receive enquiries about the hazard to health from air pollution from stubble burning. This is undoubtedly an infringement on the Clean Air Act, but it only occurs for a brief period once a year and has many advantages for the farmer. To plough the straw back into the land it would first have to be chopped into small pieces, which would be expensive in machinery and labour. Burning destroys certain plant diseases in the stubble. Burning kills a lot of weed seed, particularly wild oats. Planting by drilling in the future can only be done if stubble is burned completely. All in all, burning seems a benefit which far outweighs any nuisance it may cause.

At the time of writing this report plans for re-organising Local Government are going ahead. No Rural or Urban District Medical Officer of Health can be sure what his relationship to the new larger administration will be, although for my part it will be contained within the same geographical area with which I have been associated. I can only hope that the close attachment and affection that I have felt for each of the five districts of the present Area 5, when they join to become South Norfolk, will be allowed to continue. As this has been largely due to the happy relationship I have enjoyed with individual members and officers of each Council, particularly its Public Health Inspectors, I would like in conclusion to express my deep appreciation of their co-operation and kindness at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

R.D. Harland

Local Health Office,  
Grosvenor House,  
112 Prince of Wales Road,  
Norwich, NOR 34B.



DEBWADE RURAL DISTRICT - 1972

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population	20,640
Rateable Value	£521,720
Sum produced by a Penny rate	£5,137

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	153	156	309
Illegitimate	8	5	13
Totals	161	161	322

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population = 15.6

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	6	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	6	8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Births = 24.2

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	161	161	322
Still	2	6	8
Totals	163	167	330

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	-	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	5	-	5

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total - 15.5 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate - 15.5 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate - NIL (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first 4 weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 12

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 12

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 36

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 8      Females - 5      Total = 13 (4% of total live births)

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) - NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) - 0.0

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males - 156      Females - 147      Total = 303

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) = 14.7

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Cot Death	1	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	1
Respiratory Infection	1	-	1
Totals	5	-	5

Table 10. NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	5	-	5
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 " " 15	2	-	2
15 " " 25	-	2	2
25 " " 35	1	-	1
35 " " 45	4	-	4
45 " " 55	11	3	14
55 " " 65	24	11	35
65 " " 75	42	31	73
75 and over	67	100	167
Totals	156	147	303

Table 11. CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	2	15
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	4	-	4
Other malignant neoplasms	5	16	21
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	3	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	-	2
Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	47	31	78
Other forms of heart disease	4	11	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	27	25	52
Other diseases of Circulatory System	4	11	15
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	10	18	28
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	-	7
Other diseases of Respiratory System	-	3	3
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	3	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	3	3
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	2	3
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	-	2
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-	2
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
All Other Accidents	3	2	5
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	4	-	4
Totals	156	147	303



Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR LAST 5 YEARS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Live Births (per 1,000 pop).	(299)	(276)	(290)	(338)	(322)
Depwade R.D.	16.3	14.8	15.2	16.7	15.6
Area 5	16.1	14.9	15.1	16.1	14.7
England & Wales	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.8
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)
Depwade R.D.	7.0	7.0	10.2	11.7	24.2
Area 5	9.6	12.7	12.3	6.9	11.2
England & Wales	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop).	(295)	(254)	(271)	(307)	(303)
Depwade R.D.	16.1	13.6	14.2	15.2	14.7
Area 5	13.3	11.8	11.7	12.5	12.8
England & Wales	11.9	13.6	11.7	11.6	12.1
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Depwade R.D.	10.0	21.7	6.9	12.0	15.5
Area 5	13.0	14.6	11.6	12.3	19.0
England & Wales	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.  
2. Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of deaths	55	46	47	44	49	61	56
Percentage of total deaths	22	18	16	17	18	20	18

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1972	156	29	13	147	27	2
1971	141	24	6	166	37	4
1970	152	29	6	119	20	1
1969	117	22	9	137	22	1
1968	123	22	10	172	25	1
Totals	689	126	44	741	131	9

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
(According to Age Groups - Depwade R.D.)

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	17	20	1	-	39
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	1	2
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	1	18	20	3	4	45

Table 16. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	15	3	2	5	1
Measles	365	23	45	24	39
Whooping Cough	4	1	7	5	-
Infective Jaundice	-	5	1	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	4	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	12	4	5	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	1	1	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1	1
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	391	52	61	41	45

Information given by the County Medical Officer in respect of Vaccination and Immunisation carried out in Area 5 (comprising Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s) during the year is shown in Tables 17 to 23.

Table 17. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
774	207	66	1047	82	993	1075

Table 18. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH - Area 5

PRIMARY			
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total
774	206	18	998

Table 19. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total
779	210	88	1077	90	2026	2116

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 0-1	Age 5-15	Total
775	206	65	1046	63	1612	1675

Table 21. B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS - Area 5

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations last year is recorded.

<u>Number</u> <u>Skin Tested</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Positive</u>	<u>Number B.C.G.</u> <u>Vaccinated</u>
947	11	877

Table 22. GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA) VACCINATION - Area 5

This was introduced towards the end of 1970 and is offered to 13 year old girls.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
1970	400
1971	484
1972	485

Table 23. ENGLISH MEASLES VACCINATION - Area 5

	Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total
1968	11	369	656	1036
1969	81	234	587	902
1970	5	742	670	1417
1971	411	390	276	1077
1972	533	372	336	1241



# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1972.

### STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. R. D. Harland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.,  
(also appointed as a County Departmental Medical Officer;  
and Medical Officer of Health to Forehoe & Henstead,  
Wayland, and Loddon Rural District Councils, Thetford  
Municipal Borough, and Diss and Wymondham Urban District  
Councils.)

Chief Public Health Inspector: B. W. Hutchings, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: L. S. Brace, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: M. W. Whitehead, M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector/ Technical Assistant: P. Moulton, M.M.I.A. (resigned 30.6.72.)  
J. M. E. Davies, M.M.I.A. (commenced 14.8.72.)

Clerk/Typist: Miss D. L. Coleman.

General Clerk: Mrs. L. Langley (commenced 3.1.72.)

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1972, which includes the information required by the Department of Health and Social Security in Circular 1/73. South Norfolk Water Board have been requested to give the information about water supplies, since they are the statutory undertaker, and this is published as Appendix "A".

Steady progress has again been maintained during 1972, in spite of difficulties brought about by the power crisis early in the year, which held up supplies of the polythene refuse sacks, and closed the refuse pulverising plant run by Hartismere R.D.C., into which half of Depwade's rubbish is sent. 1972 will be most remembered as the year which saw the publication of the boundaries for the new District Council, and the commencement of the enormous amount of work necessary to bring the new authority into being. Depwade Rural District Council is to merge with Forehoe & Henstead, and Loddon Rural District Councils, and with Diss and Wymondham Urban District Councils to form Area No.7 in Norfolk, which has tentatively been named as "South Norfolk District Council".

Determined that on the 1st April 1974, the "birthday" of the new council, the public shall receive at least as good a service as on the previous day, the public health inspectors in the five constituent councils met together as soon as the draft boundary report was published, in order to see how best they could work together to smooth the transition. Perhaps, like George Eliot's exemplary Mrs. Garth, the inspectors have "that rare sense which discerns what is unalterable, and submits to it without murmuring." Public Health has never known arbitrary boundaries, and the inspectors are used to working together at all levels on common problems, and this has been helped by the educational activities of the Association of Public Health Inspectors in East Anglia and nationally, but not least by the unifying leadership given by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. D. Harland, who holds a part-time appointment to each of the five merging councils.

By the end of the year a current situation audit and descriptive map had been prepared and submitted to the Clerk to the Joint Committee set up by the Councils. Using this as a basis, a new authority model is being developed in conjunction with P.A. Management Consultants Limited, retained by the Joint Committee for their specialised knowledge.

(a) New Legislation.

The Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act came into force on the 30th March, 1972, and made it an offence to create an environmental hazard by dumping dangerous wastes.

The Slaughterhouse Policy Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972, came into force on the 9th August and amended legislation relating to private and public slaughterhouses.

The Housing Finance Act, 1972, also came into force during August and introduced rent allowances for private tenancies, and also varied the Rent Act, 1968, by the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies by stages.

The Local Government Act, received the Royal Assent on 26th October and provides for the replacement of all existing local authorities other than parish councils by two new classes - the new county councils, and the new district councils.

In addition various circulars have been received from Government Departments; in particular:-

Department of the Environment - Heating for Elderly People in Winter, giving advice on the co-operation already actively existing between the public health department and the Social Services department of the Norfolk County Council in identifying potential hypothermia cases.

Department of the Environment - Increase in Maximum Penalties for Contravention of a Closing Order made under the Housing Act, 1957.

(b) General Working of the Department.

The visits made by the four inspectors are summarised in the table, and compared with last year's figures. It is pleasing to see the increased number of improvement grant visits since every house improved is one less on the slum clearance list of the future. The reduction in visits on general public health matters is a reflection on the improving standard; although less than last year, the food hygiene visits are still 50% greater than in 1970.

	<u>Number of Visits</u>		<u>Percentage of Total.</u>	
	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
*Slaughterhouses	812	955	11.94	13.2
Housing (excluding Grants)	760	951	11.17	13.1
Improvement Grants	1,742	1,318	25.62	18.2
Public Health Matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases, etc.	653	1,070	9.60	14.8
Public Cleansing, including public conveniences	951	989	13.98	13.7
Food Premises	874	1,143	12.85	15.8
Other matters (places of employment, rodent control, petroleum storage, etc.)	1,009	811	14.84	11.2
Total:	6,801	7,237		

Note:- \* Includes 12 visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection by veterinary surgeons in private practice. 1971 - 23 visits: 1970 - 127 visits.

## PART 1 - HOUSING.

### (a) General.

On the 1st April, 1972, the total number of separate dwellings on the Valuation List was 7,872, an increase of 373 from the previous year. The last census showed the population as 20,090.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

### (b) Slum Clearance Action under the Housing Act, 1957. on Unfit Dwellings.

25 dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee during the year as unfit for human habitation, and beyond economic reconditioning. Statutory Orders made, and Undertakings accepted are shown in the table. Some of these properties were represented in 1971 :-

(i)	Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(ii)	Undertakings accepted that properties then vacant will not be relet, or will be repaired within an agreed time...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iii)	Closing Orders made...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iv)	Deferred for consideration at a later stage of the programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

During the year, 16 demolition orders, and one closing order were revoked, and 6 statutory undertakings cancelled, the dwellings having been reconditioned to a satisfactory standard. 19 houses were demolished during the year by the owners.

The following table shows the situation at the end of the year regarding unfit dwellings subject to statutory orders, and still standing:-

	<u>Demolition</u> <u>Orders</u>		<u>Closing</u> <u>Orders</u>		<u>Undertakings</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>
Number occupied .....	87	76	30	28	18	15	135	119
Number vacant .....	88	95	31	36	82	75	201	206

The slum clearance programme was drawn up in 1955 following a detailed survey of the district. During the year it was found that 18 houses originally included have been voluntarily repaired, and that 25 others did not warrant inspection by the sub-committee at that stage.

79 houses on the list await inspection, and this is planned for this year, so that the slum clearance programme will have been completed before reorganisation in 1974.

On 32 occasions written requests were made to owners to secure repairs following complaints by tenants. In no case was further formal action warranted.

### (c) Improvement Grants.

For the last few years, the inspectors have been spending an increasing amount of their time on this very important and rewarding work, which is so closely linked with the slum clearance programme. The Buildings and Plans Committee appointed a sub-committee during the year to deal with grants and loans for house purchase and improvement. The number of applications increased by 50%, and on many occasions, the inspectors have met different intending purchasers several times at the same house to advise on the most practicable method of bringing the property up to standard. It is far more difficult to improve an existing property than to build a completely new one and additional visits beyond those needed to ensure that work complies with the Building Regulations, are made to discuss problems of building construction, and decide on the most satisfactory solution.

189 grants were approved during the year, an increase of 37 over last year, and since the scheme started over half a million pounds has been paid out to house owners. 7 loans totalling £13,250 for house purchase, and 15 loans totalling £21,727 for property improvements were approved by the Committee during the year.



- (i) Discretionary Grants - these are given to properties with a minimum life of 30 years after repair and improvement at the discretion of the Council, to remedy those defects in the house which would otherwise make it unfit.

	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>Total to Date.</u>
Applications received.	142	99	1024
Applications approved.	130	88	961
Amount of grant approved.	£93,744	£62,831	£450,148
Average amount approved.	£721	£714	
Grants paid.	70	62	
Amount paid.	£44,715	£53,441	

- (ii) Standard Grants - these are given to provide basic amenities in properties with a minimum life of 15 years after repair and improvement.

Applications received.	58	63	1026
Applications approved (includes applications made in previous year)	59	64	945
Amount of Grants approved.	£16,372	£16,202	
Amount of Grants Certified for payment.	£12,578	£15,131	£129,882
Number of dwellings.	52	72	
Average per dwelling.	£241	£210	

Amenities provided for the first time.

<u>Baths.</u>	<u>Wash-basins.</u>	<u>Sinks.</u>	<u>Hot-Water Systems</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Septic Tanks.</u>	<u>Bathrooms.</u>	<u>Internal Water Supply.</u>
49	50	14	49	50	27	24	6

- (d) Overcrowding.

The one case of "bedroom" overcrowding picked up last year remains to be dealt with by rehousing the family concerned.

- (e) Cleanliness of Dwellings.

Four houses have been the subject of informal special visits and in each case eccentric elderly people have been involved, although two incidents were resolved at the end of the year by the single men concerned accepting accommodation in County Homes for the Aged. The death of one of the remaining visits leaves only one case involving an elderly lady who lives the life of a recluse, and who resists all efforts to persuade her to better her conditions. The Medical Officer is satisfied that no action ought to be taken other than maintaining friendly visits.

The ready assistance and co-operation of the Social Services Department is again willingly acknowledged.

- (f) Moveable Dwellings - Caravans and Tented Camping.

At present 68 licences are in force, covering 70 vans, a decrease over last year of 2. The holiday sites at Scole and Wortwell were again conducted to their usual high standard, and it was very pleasing to see favourable mention of the Scole site in national camping and caravanning magazines. Further developments are planned for this site during the coming year, involving the provision of chalet accommodation intended for elderly relatives of enthusiast camping families.



(g) Housing Problems.

An unusual problem for this area has been the habitation of a new garage to a partly-built bungalow by the owner's family, as a result of tenancy difficulties in their previous accommodation, and their inability to secure satisfactory alternative housing. This has had to result in the teenage children who are at boarding school throughout the school year, staying with relatives for their holidays. Every effort is being made to hasten the completion of the dwelling, which already has sanitary and bathroom facilities.

PART II - WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Main Supplies (see also Appendix)

South Norfolk Water Board continue as the statutory undertakers and have kindly supplied the information required by the Department of Health and Social Security, and this is published with acknowledgment as an Appendix to this report.

Sampling of mains water continues to be undertaken principally by the Water Board, with the public health inspectors taking an occasional check sample, usually from premises preparing food for sale to the public. Reports from the Public Health Laboratory are photo-copied and circulated to both authorities. This procedure continues to work well.

A total of 90 samples of mainswater was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, and only nine, all from new main extensions not yet in use, were found to be unsatisfactory. The mains were sterilised, and satisfactory samples obtained in all cases before house connections were permitted by the Water Board. The Water Board also took eight samples from the main supply bores at Rushall, and these were all satisfactory.

Two complaints have been received during the year concerning the main supplies, and these were investigated in conjunction with the Water Board. One householder reported foreign objects in the tap water, and the sample of water drawn by the complainant was submitted to the Public Analyst who found that the debris came from the domestic plumbing. A bacteriological sample was unpolluted.

The other complaint was of poor water pressure in a house in Fundenhall, due to its elevation in respect to the head of the supply towers. Until the area supply can be re-inforced, as planned, the householder has been advised to install additional storage tanks in the roof which will fill during the night.

I must formally state that the water supply of the area has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity during the year.

(b) Private Supplies.

31 samples were taken from private bores, and submitted for bacteriological examination, and four samples were submitted for chemical examination at the owners expense; all were satisfactory.

As reported last year, routine sampling of shallow wells for bacteriological purposes has been discontinued on the advice of the Medical Officer since the risk of contamination is so great. However, six samples were taken at the specific request of owners, and three of these indicated faecal pollution. One of the satisfactory samples was taken from a shallow well, and was drawn through a sterilising filter installed at the department's suggestion, since the expense of drilling a bore was formidable in those particular circumstances.

PART III - SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & PREMISES.

(a) Meat Inspection.

The same three slaughterhouses were licensed during the year, and were inspected regularly, besides the visits made by Ministry Veterinary Inspectors. 17 slaughtermen's licences were issued; decrease of six over the previous year. In actual fact, only some seven slaughtermen work regularly at their craft, but several butchers, proud of their undoubted skill, keep their licences up to date. No cases involving cruelty to animals have been reported; the inspectors are always vigilant, and the slaughtermen adopt a responsible attitude.

Total slaughtering figures, as shown in the table indicate a decrease on last year. Income from inspection charges was £1,152-22, an increase from £996 due to the increase in fees in September 1971.

The inspectors are still called to work overtime on at least one evening during the week in addition to Saturdays, and a sub-committee was appointed during the year to examine the desirability of restricting hours of slaughter. General agreement has been reached, and the Council has agreed to pay overtime rates to all of the inspectors. The overtime is not a result of a high throughput of animals, but is due to the slaughterhouse proprietors' unwillingness to keep animals overnight in the lairs. Although his reasons are economic, they accord with public health practice since the strange surroundings preceded by the transport from farm to market cause stress in the animals which besides making them lose weight, pre-disposes them to infection. Lairages have been proved to be a reservoir of epizootic organisms in other areas, and thus to keep an animal overnight, or over the week-end is not beneficial. A problem throughout Norfolk is caused to the meat trade by the Livestock Market at Norwich being held on Saturdays.

Two private firms of veterinary surgeons are still retained to assist with meat inspection, and their services are greatly appreciated in times of staff shortage. They are called upon less frequently now that the department is fully staffed.

All of the inspectors attended a Sunday Course on developments in meat inspection along with veterinary officers of the Ministry. This was again organised by the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and held in Diss.

The table shows the number and types of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with an analysis of parts condemned:-

	Cattle Ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1469	22	213	864	16596	19164
Number inspected	1469	22	213	864	16596	19164
Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	10	1	97	111
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	203	10	1	12	2063	2289
Percentage of number inspected affected	13.89	54.54	5.16	1.50	13.02	12.52
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	143	143
Percentage of number inspected affected	-	-	-	-	.86	.86
<u>Cysticerci.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:- No horses were slaughtered in the District during the year.



### Details of Whole Carcases Condemned.

1 steer	....	septic peritonitis.
2 cows	....	septicaemia.
6 calves	....	joint ill.
1 calf	....	septic pneumonia.
2 calves	....	pyrexia.
1 calf	....	oedema.
1 sheep	....	cedema.
19 pigs	....	septicaemia.
9 pigs	....	generalised arthritis.
2 pigs	....	acute swine erysipelas.
12 pigs	....	oedema and emaciation.
18 pigs	....	pyaemia.
3 pigs	....	septic pleurisy.
1 pig	....	severe bruising.
1 pig	....	dead in lairage.
1 pig	....	tumours.
2 pigs	....	jaundice.
1 pig	....	uraemia.
5 sows	....	septicaemia.
1 sow	....	generalised arthritis.
2 sows	....	acute swine erysipelas.
6 sows	....	oedema and emaciation.
9 sows	....	pyaemia.
4 sows	....	septic pleurisy.
1 sow	....	septic pneumonia.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 12 tons 5 cwt. (1971 figure = 20 tons 12 cwt.) This unfit meat was removed by contractors to the slaughterhouse proprietor in accordance with the statutory regulation.

### (b) Inspection of Other Foods.

The table gives brief details of food condemned during the year, and surrendered to the inspectors voluntarily for destruction :-

Mixed grocery items:	47 lb.
Frozen food:	112 lb.

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1 cwt. 47 lb.

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Only one prosecution was brought before the magistrates during the year, and this was for the sale of a Steak and Kidney pie containing a piece of metal. After hearing defence submissions that the foreign body was believed to originate from onions supplied from Egypt, the magistrates imposed a fine of £5 with £10 costs.

### (c) Food Premises and Food Hygiene.

The table shows the number of the various types of food handling premises, other than slaughterhouses and dairies in use at the end of the year.

	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
General food shops (inc. 2 stalls).....	91	91
Butchers shops.....	14	15
Fish shops (inc. fried fish & chips shops).....	4	4
Fish stalls.....	2	2
Food preparing premises.....	11	3
*Restaurants, cafes, canteens, etc.....	30	31
Bakeries.....	4	4
Public Houses.....	47	43
Poultry processing premises.....	7	8
Food Warehouses.....	1	1
Mineral water factory.....	1	1
Wholesale meat store.....	1	1

\*The figures include kitchens at private schools and private nursing homes.

874 routine visits were made to food premises excluding slaughterhouses to advise on the implementation of the food hygiene regulations. This was 84 visits more than in 1971.

The table shows an analysis of contraventions found :-

Dirty Stores	15	Dirty working surfaces	3
Dirty equipment	6	Defective sanitary accommodation	1
Dirty sanitary accommodation	10	Unventilated W.C. lobbies	2
No scap, nailbrush, or towel	7	No artificial light in W.C.	2
No wash-hand basin	4	Defective floors	19
No hot water to wash-basin	8	Inadequate first-aid box	7
No name on food delivery vehicle	3	Outdoor clothing in food room	1
Food beyond manufacturer's "life"	6	Damaged wall plaster in food room	2
No equipment washing sink	4	Cooked meats stored with raw meat	2
Food not protected from risk of contamination	3	Inadequate hot water supply to sink	3
Dirty food preparation rooms	12	Domestic pets in food rooms	3
Obstructed wash-hand basins	1	No overalls	2
		Smoking in food rooms	1

Once again, the Association of Public Health Inspectors had a stand at the Royal Norfolk Show. This time, the emphasis was on food hygiene, and your inspectors provided a display on the date-coding of perishable foodstuffs, which was seen by some 6,000 people.

#### (d) Poultry Inspection.

During the year, one of the Food Hygiene Advisory Officers from the Department of Health and Social Security visited the main poultry factory at Harleston, and expressed general satisfaction with the standard maintained by this responsible firm. Later in the year a meeting at the factory was held between the Medical Officer of Health, and the parent company's hygiene control staff with a view to increasing the bacteriological sampling from the production line. Samples are now taken monthly by the firms' employees, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, and quarterly by the public health inspectors. In addition, the level of chlorine in the washing tanks and chillers is checked regularly by the inspectors, and several times a day by the production staff.

The table shows the average throughput at the various plants:-

#### POULTRY SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION.

	Average Weekly Throughput	Rejection Rate
Golden Produce Chicken Limited, Harleston.	70,000 Broilers	5%
Dove & Company, Wortwell.	2,000 - 2,500 Broilers	Low
J. Mackay, Dickleburgh.	500 broilers	Low
L. Whurr, Harleston.	1,000 - 2,000	5%
C. Frost, Game Factory, Brockdish.	30,000 Wood Pigeons. 8,000 Pheasants. 2,000 Partridges. 2,000 Hares. 3,000 Rabbits. 600 Mallard Duck. 5 Deer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1% 2 - 3% 3% 1% 1% 3 - 4% Low
A. Harvey, Bunwell.	1,500 Capons. 3,500 - 4,000 Broilers. 4,000 - 6,000 Hens.	Low Low Low



Conditions at the Game Factory are much improved with the provision of a large additional deep-freeze warehouse and the tiling of wall-surfaces in the preparation rooms.

The table shows the programme of swabs submitted during the year for bacteriological examination in the Public Health Laboratory:-

	<u>No. of Occasions.</u>	<u>No. of Swabs.</u>	<u>No. of birds etc. covered.</u>
Golden Produce Chicken Ltd., Harleston.	7	700 chicken. 700 offal. 18 tank swabs.	7,000 chickens. 7,000 offal. 18 tank swabs.
C. Frost, Game Factory, Brockdish.	3	200 pigeons. 100 grouse.	800 pigeons. 400 grouse.

(e) Retail Distribution of Milk.

There are now 23 retail distributors, plus three producer retailers, and five milk stores in the area. No problems arose during the year.

(f) Ice-Cream.

78 shops are registered for the sale of ice-cream, and include one manufacturer. 24 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological testing, all of which proved satisfactory.

PART IV - PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection.

The sack system of weekly refuse collection continues to operate successfully, this is based on a pick-up from the roadside entrance to properties, except that a back-door collection is given to elderly or infirm folk. The only complaints received during the year from the public were based on the numbers of sacks allocated (15 every 13 weeks). Some found that they had too many, others too few! Approximately 450 additional packs were sold on demand for 25p each pack. Considering that there are some 8,000 houses in the District in addition to business premises, it must be assumed that the allocation is about right. Very many householders have expressed their general satisfaction with this service - possibly the only one that many people realise the Council provide.

The vehicle situation remains good, and no collections were missed as a result of vehicle breakdown during the year. A third large compaction type vehicle has been ordered for delivery in February 1973, a Shelvoke & Drewry "Revopak". Although more expensive than the two "Musketeers" already in service, this vehicle has a high loading rate, and can cope more quickly with bulky shop refuse which at the moment tends to delay the Musketeers in the shopping area of Harleston. The higher rate of loading should ease traffic congestion, and will also allow the employment of an extra loader in the crew as the rounds increase with the development taking place in the larger villages. This comment should not be taken as a criticism of the "Musketeer", which has proved to be a highly efficient refuse collecting vehicle. The need for a third large capacity lorry has been proved, and the fleet is made more versatile by the diversification.

The dual-tip vehicle replaced by the Musketeer is in good condition despite its eight years of hard work. It was rebuilt as a result of a road traffic accident in 1970, the engine was re-conditioned, and this year it passed the stringent Ministry "Plating" examination, as have all the operational fleet. A spare vehicle in good condition is now available for when the other vehicles are off the road for routine maintenance, and the loading body design makes it suitable for special collection of bulky refuse. The Dennis Paxit bought second-hand in 1970 as a temporary spare has now been sold for scrap.

The two dual-tip vehicles superseded by the purchase of the Musketeers have been kept on strength, and the 12-yd capacity vehicle has been "plated", and is useful for special collections by the spare man as the occasion arises. The 18-yard vehicle is being reconditioned at minimum cost so that it will be available to the new District Council should a need arise.

At the suggestion of a Member the new "Revopak" is to be painted bright yellow to make it more visible when parked on the fast main roads.

Planned maintenance of the department's vehicles, including their preparation for Ministry testing was carried out efficiently and economically to a very good standard by private contractors.

Collection staff remains at three crews of one driver and two loaders, and one spare man. The latter cannot participate in the bonus scheme unless actually engaged on "measured work", nor can he work on the crews to increase their numbers since they would all lose bonus. It was hard to find worthwhile work for the spare man when he was not needed on the rounds since he was unable to drive. This has been overcome by the appointment of one of the drivers to be "working foreman" at a wage which compensates for the loss of bonus. The spare joined the regular crews in his place, and during holiday and sickness leave, the foreman is able to make up any crew. The advantage appears since the foreman is a heavy goods driver, and can thus be used to transfer vehicles between workshops and depots for service and repair, deal with special refuse collections, and generally act as a link with the office. This works both ways, since a workman with a minor grievance may not be prepared to raise it with the inspectors, but will talk it over with the foreman.

The cheerful way in which the refuse workers carry out their daily task is often commented on by members of the public, and their willing co-operation with the staff to give a good service is gladly acknowledged.

The amount of time lost by the workmen to sickness continues to decrease, and the cleaner working conditions must play some part in this. Only 46 days were lost to minor illness compared with 57½ last year, and 235 the year before. In addition to this, one man lost 58 days through general debility caused by social illness, which involved hospital treatment. On his return he was examined by the Medical Officer, and on his advice decided not to remain as a relief driver, but continue his employment as a loader.

The total time lost by the other public health workmen was 24 days, including 20 days lost by the tip attendant from a badly cut right hand.

#### (b) Refuse Disposal.

Tipping sites remained as before, except that a suitable site was offered at Ashwellthorpe which can be brought into use when Fornsett tip is finally filled within the next few months. The uncertainty at Whitehall on the future duty for refuse disposal has now been resolved in that the new County Council will assume this responsibility from 1974.

Controlled conditions have been maintained, and the tips operated without complaint, except that a quantity of plastic waste accepted as trade refuse at Needham was maliciously fired by an intruder, and this ignited the other, covered refuse. The fire was quickly extinguished, but complaints were received from a tenant of a council dwelling nearly a mile away concerning the smell.

As in previous years, some 40% of Depwade's refuse was sent to the Pulverising Plant operated by Hartismere Rural District Council in Suffolk.

#### (c) Emptying of Earth Closet Pails.

Although 16 pails less than last year are still collected the remainder is 122 too many. The Council grant of 50% of the cost of conversion is still offered, and the previous maximum grant of £50 has been eased in that consideration is now given to a full 50% of the allowable cost where there is genuine financial need. During the year ten applications were approved, and in 22 cases where conversion had taken place at a total cost £2,860, £890 was paid out in grant.



The night-soil service is only offered in eight parishes, and it will be interesting to see whether the new District Council will extend the scope of this service. This would be a retrograde step in my opinion, since legal power to require conversion only exists where a mains water supply and public sewer have been provided. The encouragement to modernise offered by gifts of money in the form of grant is working but slowly, and while the collection tanker calls regularly to take the unpleasant task of disposal from the householder, then some people have little incentive to bring their sanitation up to date. Many houses receiving the collection have television, and quite a few have cars. No-one is suggesting bringing pressure on to pensioners, but many people working today and in a financial position to modernise will become pensioners before they realise the desirability of a water closet inside the house.

I am of the opinion that the service should be offered only to those who really need it, and not on a parish-wide basis.

(d) Emptying of Septic Tanks.

The new tanker was delivered during June. This is a 1250 gallon Fusion Whale vacuum tank on a four-wheel drive Bedford chassis, and is thus equipped to travel over poor surfaces both to get near to tanks, and to spray the contents on to suitable farmland. The Dennis tanker which it replaced has been reconditioned and is being submitted for Ministry "plating" to act as a spare vehicle both to the Public Health, and the Engineer's Department, who use a tanker to transfer sewage sludge from disposal works. This tanker should have a reasonable life as a spare, and will be available to cope with any increase in the demand brought about by the decision in January 1973 to offer householders one free emptying a year. Other emptyings will still be re-charged at £1 per load (minimum charge £2) plus 15p per mile to the disposal point.

Nine cases occurred during the year of informal action being necessary as a result of overflowing septic tanks, and in fourteen cases ditches were polluted by house drainage.

Where suitable land was not available for disposal of septic tank contents, the sites rented by the Council at Roydon, Fersfield, Aslacton, Hardwick, and Needham were used without nuisance. Arrangements with the Engineer allow for the emptying of an agreed number of loads daily into sewage disposal works.

<u>Work-load.</u> <u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of loads collected.</u>	
	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Council sewage works and septic tanks.	146	179
Private septic tanks.	838	903
Tanks at schools, school canteens, etc.	20	35
	<u>1004</u>	<u>1,117</u>

During the year, an incentive bonus scheme was introduced for septic-tank emptying and night-soil collection. It is hoped that this will enable the driver, who now has to work without a mate to increase his earnings. It is only proper that an appreciation of the way Mr. Lee carries out his duties should be placed on record, and the efficient operation of this service is, of course, entirely due to his intelligent and responsible attitude.

PART V - RODENT CONTROL.

The table shows the work carried out during the year.

	Council Tips, S/Works, etc.		Private Dwellings.		Agricultural Premises.		Other Premises.		TOTAL:	
	1972.	1971.	1972.	1971.	1972.	1971.	1972.	1971.	1972.	1971.
Notifications Received.										
Rats	2	3	244	211	20	11	33	32	299	257
Mice	-	-	38	64	2	4	23	17	63	85
Routine Survey Visits.	12	15	1087	1235	35	41	25	45	1159	1336
Treatments.										
(a) Rats .. Major	46	44	157	76	5	2	8	6	216	128
Minor	32	52	637	631	11	23	54	58	734	764
(b) Mice .. Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	65	73	3	2	22	11	90	86
Dead bodies picked up.										
Rats	254	310	681	538	71	31	85	26	1091	905
Mice	-	6	61	149	15	41	70	91	146	287

In addition, 31 visits were made by the public health inspectors. The Deputy Chief Inspector again attended a Ministry course at Cambridge to learn of the latest developments in this field.

No serious infestations occurred during the year, and the refuse tips, sewers, and sewage disposal works were kept free from rats.

Once again, the rodent operator gave excellent service, and at his request the Council extended his service for a second year beyond normal retirement age.

Other Pests Treated.

	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>		<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Fleas	6	8	Moles	7	8
Flies	11	1	Rabbits	2	3
Ants	3	-	Bats	1	-
Birds	1	-	Cockroaches	2	3
Bees	1	3	Wasps	25	36

In addition the refuse tips were sprayed for fly infestations when necessary.



PART VI - PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT.

(a) Factories Act 1961.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	*77	59	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding outworkers' premises).	** 3	** 3	-	-
Total:	82	67	-	-

NOTES:- \* This figure includes 15 butcher's shops, where power operated sausage or mincing machines are in use, which are visited regularly under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

\*\* These are the slaughterhouses, also visited regularly for meat inspection throughout the year.

On six occasions informal notices were sent regarding sanitary accommodation in need of redecoration.

Outwork - (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc. Apparel } Cleaning and Washing.	41	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

A total of 23 visits were made to outworkers premises.

(b) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Total Number Registered.</u>		<u>Total Number of Employees.</u>	
	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Offices.....	21	21	114	108
Retail Shops.....	57	61	189	189
Wholesale departments/warehouses...	3	3	26	16
Catering establishments/canteens...	10	9	37	44
Fuel storage depots.....	1	2	1	4
	92	96	367	361

Males	136	136
Females	231	225

Total number of inspections.....	155	137
Number of informal notices.....	16	34
Number of deficiencies.....	69	91
Prosecutions.....	Nil	Nil
Number of accidents notified.....	Nil	Nil

Contraventions noted were of a minor nature, and are detailed below:-

Cleanliness	9	Failure to register	10
Temperature	11	Ventilation	2
Floors, Passages, Stairs, 7		Sanitary accommodation	3
First Aid	12	Guarding of machinery	1
Information for employees 13		Washing facilities	1

(c) Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Although only three specified visits were made by the inspectors under the above Act, it was noted that wherever numbers of workers were engaged with seasonable work temporary sanitary accommodation had been provided.

PART VII - OTHER MATTERS.

(a) Public Health Act - Nuisances, etc.

	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Number of inspections.....	193	224
Re-inspections.....	110	135
Informal letters.....	21	12
Statutory Notices.....	Nil	Nil

Informal Notices Analysed.

Manure Heaps	6	Choked ditches	4
Unburied poultry carcasses	2	Broken drainage fittings	3
Manure spreading	2	Crop spraying	2
Smell from animals	2		

On several occasions the inspectors were called in to investigate complaints from city people now living temporarily in "week-end" or holiday cottages, or permanently retired into the country, concerning farming practices which offended sensitive noses, but which could not be described as "public health nuisances" which imply some carelessness or irresponsibility. A minority of the retired people now seeking "that sad refuge - the indifference of new faces" have been forced into the countryside by economic pressures; some dislike the quietness; others, terrified of huge rats, see them every time the neighbours cat runs across the garden; yet others want all the ditches filling in. Much of the trouble is loneliness, and this is not helped by telling the locals how much better things are done in London.

(b) Clean Air Acts

Thirty-six visits were made, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, mostly in connection with the thoughtless lighting of bonfires, but in one instance a local factory was emitting smoke darker than the legal limit. This was traced to the burning of an unsuitable fuel, and was quickly remedied. The factory in question is one of the few remaining where hand firing of an industrial boiler is still carried on. The firm has recently been "taken over" and the new management have been contacted with a view to the complete elimination of the visible chimney emission.

The problem of straw and stubble-burning occurs within this, as in most other agricultural areas, but in no case was any direct nuisance to health identified. The more responsible farmers are alert to the undesirability of this method of what is in fact, waste disposal, and are actively seeking an alternative.

I was very pleased to be nominated by the Committee to attend a course in Norwich under the auspices of the Royal Society of Health, and in July sat their examination in London, and was awarded a Diploma in Air Pollution Control. A second, and almost certainly final course is being held this year, and it is very encouraging to see Mr. Whitehead attending.

(c) Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Eleven visits were made under the above Act, seventeen fewer than last year, to investigate complaints of a minor nature concerning industrial premises near to houses.

(d) Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

43 visits were made, eight more than last year in an effort to stop haphazard dumping of refuse. On four occasions cars or vans were abandoned, but in three cases the owners were traced, and prevailed upon to remove their vehicles without the need for formal action.

On one occasion, a van was abandoned following a road traffic accident and the driver, literally a "traveller" as some of the caravan dwellers prefer to be known, could not be traced, even by the Police who were also interested. The Police were approached by a prospective purchaser of the vehicle, and after the provisions of the Act had been complied with, the Committee having safe-guarded their legal position, agreed to the van being removed by this person.

(e) Miscellaneous Licences.

Licences issued during the year were as follows:-

	<u>1972.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Petroleum Storage.....	96	98
Animal Boarding Establishments.....	7	5
Game Dealers.....	11	11
Scrap Metal Dealers.....	9	11

(f) Petroleum.

92 visits were made by the inspectors, and informal notices, as analysed below were sent

Pump base cavities	1	Failure to licence	1
Insufficient fire equipment	37	Insufficient warning notices	27
Worn delivery hose	1	Tanks not numbered	3
Disused tanks not made safe	1	Electrical safety	8

During the year, I attended a residential advanced course on petroleum safety, and the Deputy Chief Inspector attended a more basic residential course.

The duty of petroleum licensing is to be taken over by the new County Council following reorganisation.



No incidents involving danger from petroleum spirit were reported, but an unusual, and potentially dangerous occurrence involved a tanker belonging to a waste disposal firm. This tanker had picked up a load of contaminated acetone from a factory in another rural district and this was being conveyed through Depwade for disposal in Ipswich. The driver spotted in his rear-view mirror that the sight-glass on the tanker indicating the quantity being carried was leaky badly, and he brought the vehicle to rest on the outskirts of the village where he happened to be, plugged the leak with a rag, and contacted the Fire Service, who with the Police closed the road to traffic while the spillage was washed off the road, and the contents transferred to another tanker brought in by the firm. The sight-glass was not made of glass as specified by the contractors, but of polypropylene, and this had been dissolved by the acetone. The tanker was almost brand new, but was of the cesspool emptying pattern, and not of the petrol conveyance type.

The matter has been taken up with the local authority where the tanker was garaged, with the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration, of which this Council is a Member, and with the vehicle manufacturers, in addition to the waste disposal contractors.

(g)

Swimming Pools.

A new departure for the department has been the eighteen visits paid to schools to test the level of sterilising chlorine in the swimming pools, together with the pH value of the water. A comprehensive water testing kit has been purchased partly for this work, and partly to monitor the chlorine levels in the rinses at the chicken factory. In this way, the parents of the schoolchildren are re-assured that there is no risk to their children's health. These visits are in addition to those made by the County Public Health Inspector, who having a much larger area to cover cannot call so often as his rural district colleagues.

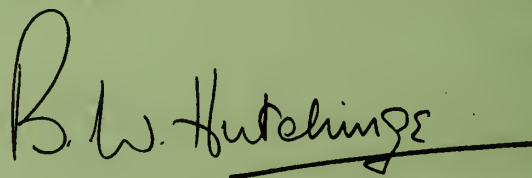
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In conclusion, since this is the last annual report to be drafted before the new District Council is elected, may I express my appreciation to yourself, Mr. Chairman, and the other Members for the extremely smooth and happy relationship we in the Public Health Department have enjoyed with yourselves over the past years. It is to be hoped that this friendly spirit of co-operation keeping the interests of the general public foremost in our minds will remain in the new Authority whatever the structure is to be. Depwade has the greatest number of Councillors per head of population than any other Council for whom I have worked and this has proved an effective link between the ratepayer and his servant.

My appreciation is also due to the Council's other officers with whom there is an extremely cordial relationship thus making for an efficient service. It is only proper also to place on record an acknowledgment of the responsible attitude always taken by the local press in the workings of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

February, 1973.



# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1972.

### APPENDIX.

The following information has been supplied by South Norfolk Water Board :-

#### MAINS WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply has been completely satisfactory in quality. Regarding quantity the position is that works have been carried out during the past year to improve supplies within certain of the low pressure areas, e.g. Ashwellthorpe and parts of Long Stratton and works to be commenced this year will form part of a comprehensive improvement system for all the Depwade area.

No contamination of the water supplies has been reported or found. 7470 houses were supplied from public water mains at the end of 1971. Since then 604 houses within Depwade Rural District Council and Diss Urban District Council have been connected. Two standpipes are currently permanently connected.

Fluoride is present naturally in the water in relatively low proportions; the results of analyses ranging from 0.1 to 0.6 ppm.

#### Typical Chemical Analyses.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>	<u>Treated Water.</u>
pH	6.8	8.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.08	
Nitrate	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	Nil	Nil
Chlorion as Chlorine	48	
Total Hardness	460	185
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate)	365	45
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate)	95	140
Free Carbon Dioxide	58	Nil
Iron as Fe	6.0	0.03
Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C., 2 days.	Nil	Nil
Presumptive Coliform Organisms per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
<u>Appearance:</u>	slightly opalescent with heavy yellow deposit.	Clear
<u>Deposit:</u>	iron compounds.	Nil
<u>Colour:</u>	yellow.	Nil
<u>Taste:</u>	Ferruginous.	Satisfactory.
<u>Odour:</u>	Ferruginous.	Nil

Remarks:- The Raw Water is of very good organic and bacteriological quality. The analysis is normal, a very heavy trace of iron being present.

The Treated Water is in satisfactory condition, the iron having been completely removed.

Paragraph (a) of Part II, page 5 refers.



# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

### ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very great pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1972. It is perhaps somewhat sad to say that this is the penultimate report by the Engineer and Surveyor to this Authority.

1972 will undoubtedly be remembered as the year in which the wheels of Re-organisation really started to move and the fate of the District Councils finally sealed. Re-organisation has made great demands on office (and private) time and to some extent this had reflected in the output of Capital Works Schemes by the Department. Providing, however, that the Council does not ask me to undertake too many additional commitments I am hopeful that by the end of 1973 we will have caught up on our Housing and Sewerage Projects. I should qualify this by saying - providing there are no hold-ups beyond the Council's control.

I do not intend to enlarge on the effects of Re-organisation insofar as technical services are concerned other than to say that there are going to be many, many difficulties in view of the short time span if the Government finally decides to transfer Sewerage and Sewage Treatment functions to a Regional Water Authority in April, 1974.

The District has continued to expand - with over 350 houses having been completed the population has increased by close on 1,000; three sewerage schemes have virtually been completed, and there are plans for improving our services to cope with even greater increases in population. The Capital expenditure in the financial year is expected to be nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, and in 1973/74 this will almost double to the million pound mark.

Statistics relating to the work of the Department during the year are set out in the Appendices to this report.

### HOUSING

#### (A) CAPITAL WORKS:

##### (1) House Improvements:

The 16 pre-war dwellings at Bungay Road, Brookdish were completed early in 1972, thus completing the Council's modernisation programme for pre-war dwellings. It was then decided to continue modernisation ~~works~~ by carrying out the necessary and desirable improvements to the early post-war houses, the standard of amenities in these houses falling short of accepted present day standards. The amount of work necessary to each of the dwellings (356 in all) is small and, in many cases, individual to the particular house or bungalow. You therefore decided that it would be sensible to increase the size of the Direct Labour Force for this specific project, providing the necessary authority and loan consent could be obtained from the Department. I regret that it was not possible to produce a detailed scheme for this work before the end of the year on account of the work-load of the department but I am hopeful that sufficient progress can be made to enable the Department of the Environment to give approval, and for a physical start to be made well before Re-organisation.

The scheme for improving electrical installations in the early post-war houses to modern day standards has continued and the target of two dwellings completed per week has been maintained.



A contract for the making up of Druid's Lane, Shelfanger was completed early in the year and, although this scheme only allowed for a half width of road, it has undoubtedly not only given better access to the houses but has also enhanced their appearance. The programme of improving road surfaces will continue during 1973 in accordance with the Estates Management Committee's programme - the next road in the Priority Programme being at Goose Green, Winfarthing.

## (2) New Dwellings:

Progress in the "housing field" has been slightly disappointing during 1972. Although the Council's Programme for building showed no decline the actual number of dwellings completed was down on the previous year. This follows the national pattern and in our case is due to four main reasons:- the difficulties in obtaining tenders that were within the Department's Yardstick allowance; the strike in the Building Industry; the delays in obtaining major building components such as bricks, blocks, windows; and, not least, because of the acute shortage of building operatives.

The Department did recognise the difficulties that many Councils have insofar as Yardstick Allowances were concerned and at the end of the year announced that special "Market Allowances" would be given in "appropriate" cases. It is hoped that the Scheme for 22 dwellings at Harleston will qualify for this allowance thus allowing a tender to be finally accepted, (the Contract having been advertised three times).

The final total of dwellings completed during the year was 40 and this brings the total housing stock to 1720 dwellings after taking into account those sold to tenants.

By the end of December 40 of the 52 dwellings in the 1970 Housing Programme were completed - the remaining 12 bungalows at Scole being well on the way to completion; the contract for 22 dwellings at Long Stratton was also well under way; and a start had just been made on the Grouped Homes Scheme off Francis Road, Long Stratton. Members will recall that there were difficulties with the latter scheme and only after severe pruning were we able to reduce the lowest tender to a figure acceptable to the Department.

In an effort to improve on our rate of house building and to counteract the difficulties being experienced in certain of the building trades - particularly the wet trades - it was agreed that the 62 dwellings in the 1972 Programme should be built using the Timber Research and Development Association's (TRADA) timber frame industrialised system. At the same time it is hoped that the use of the system will effect savings that will, at least, partially offset rising costs! The 1972 Programme should enter the construction stage mid-1973.

At the October meeting of the Housing and Sewerage Committee a Housing Programme for 1973 was agreed and consists of 62 dwellings on sites at Harleston, Long Stratton, Pulham Market, and Roydon. It is pleasing to report that the layouts for these dwellings were completed by the end of the year, planning applications had been submitted to the County Council and in the cases of Pulham Market and Roydon applications had also been submitted to the Department for Yardstick and Siteworks approval.

For all practical purposes the 1972 and 1973 Programmes can be considered as one and consist of:-

Brockdish	10 houses	-	10
Earsham	12 houses & 4 bungalows	-	16
Fornsett	10 bungalows	-	10
Hapton	4 bungalows	-	4
Harleston	10 houses & 10 bungalows	-	20
Long Stratton	4 houses & 12 bungalows	-	16
Pulham Market	14 bungalows	-	14



Roydon	4 houses & 18 bungalows	-	22
Shelfanger	2 bungalows	-	2
Winfarthing	6 houses	-	6
Wortwell	2 houses & 2 bungalows	--	4
Total			<u>124</u> dwellings

I may be open to criticism by saying that in my opinion the building industry is in its widest sense archaic and in need of radical re-organisation. We must use to a much greater extent factory methods of building if there is to be any future prosperity in the industry. (Of course there will always be room and scope for the master craftsman on the "higher" class of work and "one off" jobs). Regrettably as it may be I am convinced that the days of awarding small contracts are fast receding and for a Council to build at a reasonable cost it will be necessary to award larger contracts. This can be achieved by grouping sites together and, I suggest, a principle that can be adopted for our 1972/73 Programmes.

#### (B) MAINTENANCE:

Once again I am pleased to report that the Direct Labour Force, without any effective increase in size, has maintained the increased number of dwellings without any reduction in standards of work. During the year the County Council Works Study Unit carried out a study on housing maintenance and this culminated in a bonus incentive scheme being accepted by the Council and the men in December. The National Joint Council's approval to the scheme was not received before Christmas as was hoped, but I can now report that the scheme was cleared on the 10th January, 1973, and will be operational for most of the men engaged on housing maintenance as from the 22nd January.

As in the previous year external painting was undertaken wholly by the Direct Labour Force with additions of temporary labour during the summer months - a total of 273 dwellings being externally painted. This was a reduction in numbers on the previous year but still enabled the five year cycle to be maintained. For the whole of the painting season we were without the services of the Charge-hand painter, Mr. George Leaper on account of ill-health. This fact does reflect in the reduced number of dwellings painted!

Mr. Leaper reached retirement age in November after having completed 24 years with this Council and I would like to place on record our appreciation of the excellent service that he gave us over these years both as painter and charge-hand.

Our "Parks" team continued with their task of improving the appearance of the housing estates, Sewage Treatment Works and other installations. I'm sure that their efforts are noticed and appreciated; but even in the comparatively flat countryside of East Anglia they have an uphill task. The area of grass to be cut increases considerably every year and next year the Council will have to employ additional men if standards are not to fall. The policy of open planning may be an asset in some ways, but on Council estates it can prove quite costly.

Apart from the normal maintenance work carried out various small schemes for improving footpaths, piping ditches, etc., were undertaken and these are set out in Appendix 3.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

#### (A) CAPITAL WORKS:

In last year's report I commented "that the Brockdish Sewerage Scheme should have been operational at the end of 1971 ..... but it was unlikely to be completed until nearer the end of March '72". Although I can now state that the scheme is finally operational I cannot report its full completion as there are still numerous items of outstanding works to be carried out. No doubt I shall be able to report ultimate completion at the end of 1973."



However, the situation at the end of December on the other two major schemes being carried out during the year presented a better picture. The Wacton, Aslacton and Great Moulton Scheme, and the Bressingham Extensions Scheme were both operational. These schemes had been completed within a reasonable period of time and in combination mean that a further 6% or thereabouts of the population of the district have been provided with main drainage facilities. In addition to these two schemes (carried out under the jurisdiction of Messrs. A.P.I. Cotterell & Son and E.R.E. Briscoe Esq., respectively) the first of the new major schemes to be designed in my department was advertised, i.e., the provision of surface water sewers and extensions to the foul drainage system at Long Stratton, and a tender for this scheme in the sum of £123,465. 44p was accepted. Design works in connection with the second phase of the Long Stratton Scheme viz:- the extensions to the Sewage Treatment Works were also in an advanced state and tenders can be expected in February, 1973.

At this stage I must comment that I was somewhat surprised in the present "climatic" conditions to find that the lowest tender for the Long Stratton Stage I Scheme was within acceptable limits of the original estimate; I do not think that this will be the case with Stage II. There is far too much work available to the contracting industry at the present time, both for Civil Engineering and Housing works, and there is very little spirit of competitiveness.

Mr. R.J. Cook the Senior Assistant engaged in June 1971 for the Capital Engineering Works Programme left the Council's employment at the end of April 1972 and his replacement, Mr. D.A.A. Jones took up his appointment in the following June; this accounted for the delay in not having the whole of the Long Stratton Scheme to tender before the end of the year. Mr. Colechin the Junior Engineering Assistant also left the Council's employment at the end of September and his replacement started work early in December.

The Contract for the much needed extensions to the Sewage Treatment Works at Earsham was in an advanced state by the end of the year and and the Contact Stabilisation Plant being installed should be operational early in February, 1973. This will mean that additional land can be released in this village for residential development.

In addition to the major schemes already referred to a start was made on the design of a scheme to provide main drainage facilities for the Tas Valley Estate at Tasburgh. In view of the urgency for the scheme on public health grounds members of the staff concerned agreed collectively to produce this scheme outside of normal working hours. If the necessary finance becomes available it should be possible to produce tender documents fairly quickly.

#### (B) MAINTENANCE:

Once again I can report that throughout the year our Sewage Treatment Works have continued to give satisfactory standards of treatment. On infrequent occasions the River Authority has reported a sample as being below standard and steps have always been taken to correct the situation. I am indeed grateful for the helpful assistance and advice that we receive from the Authority's Pollution Officer, Mr. Roberts.

Apart from the 24 samples analysed by the River Authority a further 177 tests and analysis were carried out in our own laboratory at Harleston by Mr. Perryman and Mr. Reeve. Just under 80% of the final effluent samples were satisfactory. It was noticeable from these tests that the strength of the crude sewage arriving at the Treatment Works has increased, primarily due to drier weather and a lower ground water table level (allowing less infiltration).

Some of our Works are now reaching their design capacity and it may be, in the light of current planning policy, that extensions to certain of the treatment works will have to be brought forward from the dates envisaged in the 5 year rolling programme. The Works I have in mind are Pulham St. Mary, Harleston, Hempnall, Roydon and Scole. This is not necessarily an order of priority, however, and much will depend on detailed investigations which I intend to carry out early in 1973.



During the year an additional effluent clarifier was provided at Pulham St. Mary and this has improved the suspended solids count. Some form of effluent treatment will probably have to be provided in 1973 at the Dickleburgh, Harleston and, possibly, Hempnall Works if standards of treatment are to be maintained at an acceptable level.

Sludge disposal has been kept well under control for the last 12 months. The plant at Harleston has dealt with sludge from many of the small outlying plants in addition to that generated at the Works itself and we have been extremely fortunate in that Gawdy Hall Estates have continued to take our total production.

Our tests have shown that our sewage sludge contains no harmful substances and can be safely used on the land - certainly for its humus qualities, if not as a fertiliser.

## P L A N N I N G   A N D   B U I L D I N G   C O N T R O L

The work-load undertaken by the Department during the year 1972 continued at an unprecedented level. In December there were signs that the number of applications being submitted was dropping but, in the first few weeks of the new year the number of applications submitted has once again increased in magnitude and it looks as if a new peak will be reached. Quite frankly if the rate of development continues at this level we are not only going to be faced with staff difficulties but also with other physical difficulties, e.g., the services provided by the Council such as sewerage and sewage treatment will not have sufficient capacity to deal with the increased population and it will not be possible to plan and finance extensions to both sewers and works quickly enough. It is, therefore, necessary to see that large scale development takes place in the more major centres and villages and is not allowed to be dissipated throughout all the villages in the District.

The total number of applications dealt with during the year was 2,248 made up of 1,181 planning applications and 1,067 building regulations applications. This was an increase of 58% over last year. It cannot reasonably be expected that the same number of staff can undertake such an additional volume of work as this without relaxation of standards; a fact which I pointed out in my September report to the Building and Plans Committee. This is a situation which I am not at all happy with.

At the beginning of December an additional clerical member of the staff was appointed on a part-time basis to assist on the administration side of planning and building control work and, in an effort to reduce the delays in dealing with applications from the technical point of view, I re-arranged the duties of certain members of the Capital Works Team - two assistants now spend a portion of their time checking Planning and Building Regulations submissions (this, of course, is to the detriment of the Capital Works Programmes).

We do endeavour to carry out all Statutory Inspections on time but it is not possible to carry out as many random checks as is desirable. When one considers that there is no statutory inspection of a building between damp-proof course/oversite concrete level and completion (apart from drains) then it can be realised how many deficiencies and how much unsatisfactory work can be covered up only to reappear at a later date! If we are to give better protection to the "house buyer" by raising our standards then it follows that additional Building Control Officers must be employed. This however is a matter for urgent consideration of the new District Council when deciding on its staffing requirements.

The number of dwellings, both private and Council, completed during the year again showed an increase from 327 to 374.

## O T H E R   M A T T E R S

### (A) CAPITAL WORKS:

The only capital works projects undertaken during the year apart from sewerage and housing schemes was the building of a public conveniences in



Long Stratton & the extension of Falcon Road, Pulham Market to provide further plots for private sale. In view of the high tenders received in April for the public conveniences you decided, on my advice, to give the Direct Labour Force the opportunity of carrying out the work. The construction of these conveniences is well under way and, in my opinion, the standard of workmanships are far higher than we would have obtained had the work been carried out by a private builder. All the men involved have taken a great pride in their work and the finished conveniences will undoubtedly be a credit to them. It is hoped that these conveniences can be officially opened at the end of March/beginning of April. The siteworks at Pulham Market were in progress and completion is expected in early March '73.

(B) PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT:

From the statistics given in previous sections and in the Appendices it can be seen that there has been no let-up in the amount of large scale private development being undertaken in the District. Apart from planning and building control work a great deal of office time, particularly that of my Deputy, is spent in assisting Developers with problems relating to drainage - foul and surface water; street lighting, etc.,. It is now becoming evident that the disposal of surface water is a matter which must receive much more detailed consideration in the future than it has done in the past, and it will be for the new District Council and/or the Regional Water Authority to determine a comprehensive and rational policy for the future.

(C) LOCAL GOVERNMENT RE-ORGANISATION:

Re-organisation of Local Government relating to both the formation of the new District Council and the Regional Water Authority has occupied a great deal of my time, and of course that of other Senior Officers of the Council since April, and of course it will continue to do so until April 1974 and beyond. A mass of statistical information has had to be prepared which has meant considerable additional onerous clerical work to members of my staff, particularly my Secretary, Miss Cushion.

The staff are naturally anxious to know what the future holds in store and will be somewhat relieved when the pattern of the future management structure of the South Norfolk District Council is known.

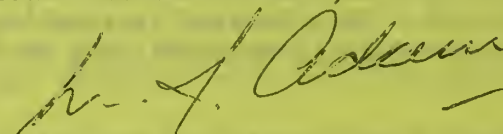
This year I would especially like to commend all the members of my staff for their diligence, continued loyal co-operation and perseverance. They have had to cope with an increased work-load and changing circumstances and have done so willingly and without grumbles.

I must, of course, record my sincere appreciation for the continued co-operation and help given to my staff and myself by the Clerk, Treasurer, Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector and their staffs.

Finally, may I express my appreciation to all the Members of the Council for your co-operation, forbearance and understanding. I consider it a privilege to serve as your Engineer.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Engineer and Surveyor.

February, 1973

APPENDIX I

STAFF CHANGES IN 1972.

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS:

1. 6. 72.	MR. D.A.A. JONES	SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
5.12. 72.	MRS. J.M. CORP	CLERK/TYPIST (TEMPORARY)
11.12. 72.	MR. A.R. CHAMBERLIN	JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

DEPARTURES - OFFICER:

30. 4. 72.	MR. R.J. COOK	SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
31. 7. 72.	MR. D.J. LEFTLEY	HOUSING MAINTENANCE MANAGER
1.10. 72.	MR. C. COLECHINE	JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

ARRIVALS - WORKMEN:

1. 8. 72.	MR. J. FOX	CARPENTER
2.10. 72.	MR. D. REEDER	PAINTER
2.10. 72.	MR. W. THURSTON	PAINTER
9.10. 72.	MR. C. PARKER	HANDYMAN (TEMPORARY PLUMBER)

DEPARTURES - WORKMEN:

5. 8. 72.	MR. R. GOODWIN	PLUMBER
22. 9. 72.	MR. R. HILTON	PAINTER
3.11. 72.	MR. G. LEAPER	CHARGE-HAND PAINTER

1. 8. 72. Mr R. Webb, one of the Carpenters, was appointed Assistant Works Superintendent.

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

No. of dwellings under repair at 31st December, 1972 .....	1,720	(1685)
Complaints received .....	2,740	(2620)
Electrical complaints received and dealt with.....	255	(286)
Dwellings painted externally.....	273	(431)
Dwellings completely or partially redecorated internally on change of tenancy .....	16	(5)
Routine inspections of Council dwellings.....	254	(92)
Vehicles Mileages .....	JNG 378D ... 4,763 SAH 718G ... 6,497 TAH 987G ... 7,257 CCL 833D ... 6,113 BPW 591J ... 5,176 AVF 937J ... 8,211 OAH 389F ... 2,518 726 DNG ... 1,184 FNG 257K ... 7,364 EPW 826K ... 6,383 TJF 655H ... 7,257 -----	
	62,723	..... (52257)

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are those for 1971.



APPENDIX 3

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1972

1. HOUSING:

(A) Improvements:

(i) By Consultants:

Brockdish, Bungay Road (16) Work Completed.

(ii) By this Department: Various Small Schemes

Ashwellthorpe - pipe ditch at The Street Work Completed.

Long Stratton - footpaths at Francis Road & Swan Lane Work Completed.

Wortwell - renew fence between Council bungalows and  
playing field Work Completed.

Carleton Rode - pipe ditch at Flaxlands Work partly Complete.

Tacolneston - pipe ditch at Norwich Road Work partly Complete.

Dickleburgh - footpath at Rectory Road Work Completed.

Pulham St. Mary - remove bank at Station Road Work Completed.

Roydon - pipe ditch at Manor Road Work partly complete.

Earsham - remove hedge and bank at The Street  
and Queensay Work Completed.

Fornsett St. Peter - improve access to sewage  
treatment works Work Completed.

Bunwell - replace media at Greenways sewage  
treatment works with plastic media Work Completed.

(B) New Dwellings (All by this Department):

(i) 1970 Building Programme:

Long Stratton (10) Work Completed.

Ashwellthorpe (6) Work Completed.

Hempnall (4 houses) Work Completed.

Tibenham (4) Work Completed.

Burston (4) Work Completed.

Scole (12) Work in Progress.

Carleton Rode (6) Work Completed.

Bunwell (6) Work Completed.

(ii) 1971 Building Programme:

Long Stratton (22) Work in hand (none completed).

Harleston (22) Tender received - Department's  
approval awaited.

Long Stratton Grouped Homes Work in Hand.

(iii) 1972 Building Programme:

Brockdish (10)	Department's approval awaited.
Earsham (16)	Department's approval awaited.
Forncett (10)	Department's approval awaited.
Hapton (4)	Department's approval awaited.
Roydon (10)	Department's approval awaited.
Shelfanger (2)	Planning Permission awaited.
Winfarthing (6)	Planning Permission awaited.
Wortwell (4)	Department's approval awaited.

(iv) 1973 Building Programme:

Harleston (20)	Planning Permission awaited.
Long Stratton (16)	Planning Permission awaited.
Pulham Market (14)	Department's approval awaited.
Roydon (12)	Department's approval awaited.

(C) Sites for Help to Would-be House Purchasers:

Ashwellthorpe - Knyvett Green - remedial works	Completed.
Pulham Market - Falcon Road	Work in Progress.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT:

(A) By Consultants:

Brockdish - Village Sewerage Scheme	Practically Completed.
Wacton & Aslacton - Village Sewerage Scheme	Practically Completed.
Roydon - Extension to serve Louie's Lane Area and parts of Bressingham	Practically Completed.

(B) By this Department:

Earsham Sewage Treatment Works Extension	Work in Progress.
Long Stratton Sewage Treatment Works Extension	Documents being prepared.
Long Stratton - erection of office block at Sewage Treatment Works	Work in progress.
Long Stratton Surface Water Sewerage Scheme	Contract let.
Tasburgh - sewers to serve Tas Valley Estate	Scheme being prepared.

3. OTHER MATTERS:

(A) Capital Works:

Long Stratton public conveniences	Work nearing completion.
Shelfanger - reconstruction of Druid's Lane	Work completed.

(B) Private Development:

Assistance has been given and supervision undertaken in connection with sewers on many private development sites and the following are notable:-

- (i) Harleston - Starston Road - Norfolk Garden Estates.
- (ii) Harleston - Woodlands Estate - Brian Sabberton Ltd.
- (iii) Long Stratton - Stratton Chase - Dunscombe Properties.
- (iv) Harleston - Off Common Lane - Daniel T. Jackson Ltd.
- (v) Roydon - Brewers Green - Ken Bass Ltd.,
- (vi) Roydon - Roydon Court - Pope Properties Ltd.
- (vii) Tacolneston - Tacolneston Fields - Mrs. F.C. Jackson.
- (viii) Tacolneston/Forncett - Tornest Development Co.
- (ix) Tacolneston - Dovedale Estate - Daniel T. Jackson Ltd.
- (x) Wortwell - Low Road - T. Gill and Son.
- (xi) Pulham St. Mary - Poppy's Lane - H. E. Dade.
- (xii) Harleston - Cherrywood Estate - Blackburns (Harleston) Ltd.
- (xiii) Harleston - London Road - Burmond Properties Ltd.
- (xiv) Hemphall - Saxlingham Road - Cushion and Craske.
- (xv) Bunwell - Great Green - Francis Parker
- (xvi) Scole - Scole House - Bennett Broxbourne Ltd.
- (xvii) Tharston - Industrial Site - Reynolds and Laughton.
- (xviii) Dickleburgh - Rectory Estate - R.A. Properties Ltd.
- (xix) Pulham St. Mary - Rectory Site - Norwich Diocesan Board of Benefice  
Property.
- (xx) Harleston - Off Redenhall Road - P. Bazley.
- (xxi) Aslacton - Sneath Road - Nu-line Builders Ltd.



APPENDIX 4

PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

Number of applications submitted

a) Planning .....	1,181	(819)
b) Building Regulations .....	1,067	(710)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
c) Total.....	2,248	(1,427)

Number of dwellings completed	374	(327)
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Number of Dwellings under Construction	338	(356)
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Note: The figures in parentheses are those for 1971.



